Cool Klux Clan

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Multiple Choice Answers / Chapter They Came From

1. A 4
2. C 5
3. D 5
4. D 6
5. E 6
6. D 7
7. D 7
8. D 8
9. A 8
10. C 9
11. C 9
12. E 10
13. E 10
14. D 11
15. C 11
16. C 11
17. A 12
18. E 12
19. B 12
20. C 12
21. A 13
22. E 13
23. D 14
24. B 14
25. E 15
26. A 15
27. A 16
28. C 16
29. C 17
30. E 17
31. D 18
32. C 18
33. E 19
34. D 19
35. B 20
36. C 20
37. E 21
38. A 21
39. A/E 22
40. C 22
41. D 23
42. C 23
43. A 24
44. D 24
45. A 25
46. A 25
47. C 26
48. E 26
49. C 27
50. E 27
51. B 28
52. A 28
53. D 29
54. E 29
55. C 30
56. A 30
57. C 31
58. E 31
59. E 32
60. E 32
61. C 33
62. D 33
63. C 34
64. B 34
65. C 35
66. E 35
67. D 36
68. C 36
69. E 37
70. B 37
71. E 38
72. C 38
73. C 39
74. A 39
75. D 39
76. D 40
77. C 40
78. D 41
79. C 41
80. A 41

DBQ Answer

The new deal did help shape the role of the federal government, but some policies and programs were not that effective. Document A wants to know about women, some women rode the rallies in search of jobs, hopping freights to move south in the winter or west in the summer. Many women were abandoned by ashamed fathers that could not provide for their families looking for jobs. Men were generally favored over women in jobs, and women over the age of 40 found it hard to find or retain jobs. Document B was written by Robert Wagner, creator of the Wagner Act: The National Relations Act (aka Wagner Act) outlawed company unions and other unfair labor practices to ensure collective bargaining for unions. It created national relations board to preside over labor management. The Wagner act was the most far reaching of all new deal measures, which led to the revitalization of the American labor movement. Document C is showing off the growth of government and how many programs were made during the new deal and how it expanded government. Document D talks about the effectiveness of programs. National recovery administration permitted companies in each major industry to cooperate in writing codes of fair competition that would set realistic limits. However, the codes proved to be too detailed, thus ineffective when enforcing. It was later found to be invalid by the Supreme Court. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (which worked better) was also found unconstitutional. Document E, the social security act. Although it provided old age pensions for the elderly, critics claimed not everyone was covered. The unemployment system offered no aid to those currently out of work. However, this act stood as a landmark of the new deal, creating a system to provide for the welfare of individuals. Document F is similar to Document C, but it is also talking about how government can’t control people’s wages. Document G, the writer of it was John Lewis, who was the head of the United Mine Workers and took the lead in forming the committee on industrial organization. In 1936, he announced he would use the Wagner act to extend collective bargain to the nation's auto and steel industries. When GM resisted, the UAW went on strike, which later caused General Motors to be defeated. By the end of 1930s, the CIO added 5 million members. Document H is in favor of the new deal. The new deal lasted a brief 5 years and most of its measures came in legislative bursts, yet its impact on American life was enduring. Document I says that although African Americans suffered through policies made by the government, the new deal finally helped them: Harry Hopkins' color blind policy proved to be one of the most influential factors in the African American political switch. He had more than 1 million blacks working for the WPA by 1939. The New Deal helped blacks survive the depression although it never confronted racial injustice squarely.

Free Response Answers

Question 1 – Unit I

answer must include: it was caused by angered frontiersmen who disliked governor William Berkeley’s friendly policies towards Indians. Also Governor Berkeley refused to do anything about the repeated Indian attacks on the settlements. They should also mention about how high prices, low prices on their main cash crop, tobacco, and the special privlages the governor enjoyed helped lead up to this.

Question 2 – Unit V

answer must include: Stephen Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska act and the idea of popular soverignty. These doctrines caused disputes among the pro-slavery citizens and anti-slavery citizens. Also because of popular soverignty the Mississippi compromise was overturned. It also caused a migration of pro-slavery and antislavery factions to mess with the vote.

Question 3 - Unit VI

Answer should have: the earlier immigrants were in a better economic condition than the new immigrants. The new immigrants came to America because they wanted to become wealthy and they couldn't in the nation they originated from. The older immigrants also came for economic oppurtunites but also for escape from religious and political persecution.

Question 4 - Unit VIII

answer: rugged individualism means that one should be able to succeed with minimal government aid. It reflected his views because Hoover thought that the government shouldn't have to intervene in the lives of the people. However towards the end of his term he did pass a few acts to help a little bit but he still didn't want government playing a huge role in the lives of people.